

## AWAIT A FULL BENCH

Important Cases in the U. S. Supreme Court Delayed.

## MAY BE MOODY OR LURTON

Question of Geographical Representation on Bench a Factor to Be Reckoned with in Matter of Confirmation—President Would Like to Appoint Mr. Moody.

It is not probable that the vacancy in the Supreme Court will be filled before Congress meets in December, for the confirmation of the appointee by the Senate is considered necessary before he can take his seat on the bench.

Two names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the vacancy—Attorney General Moody and Judge Horace Lurton, of Tennessee, senior judge of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth circuit. Mr. Moody is soon to retire from the Department of Justice, to resume the practice of law in Boston, but it is known that he would not decline the offer of a Supreme Court justiceship. It is known also that the President would rather appoint Mr. Moody to the Supreme Court bench than any other man. There would, however, be opposition to having two Massachusetts men members of the Supreme Court, Justice Holmes being one of the present bench, and for that reason the President may determine not to transfer Mr. Moody to the judiciary.

**Objections to Judge Lurton.**  
One objection to the appointment of Judge Lurton is that the Sixth circuit already has two representatives on the Supreme bench—Justice Harlan, of Kentucky, and Day, of Ohio. Another is that he is sixty-four years of age, and as ten years' service is necessary before retirement, he would be seventy-four years old before he could be eligible for retirement.

It is declared that the opposition which would probably develop at the appointment of two Massachusetts men to the Supreme bench does not extend so largely to appointments from Western States or judicial districts, and that Judge Lurton's nomination might be considered without any serious opposition. His appointment, however, which would make three from the Sixth district, might be quite an obstacle to the ambition of Secretary Taft to succeed Chief Justice Fuller, in case the latter should decide to retire, as the filling of nearly half the bench from one judicial district and two of them from one State would hardly find favor with the Senate. Mr. Taft will not accept the President's offer of the associate judgeship, tendered last spring, and for some time held open awaiting his decision.

## May Cause Postponement of Cases.

The vacancy will probably cause the postponement of several important cases assigned for argument to-day, or coming up before Congress meets, it being desirable that they be passed upon by a full bench. One of these is the controversy between the States of Colorado and Kansas over the use by the former for irrigation purposes of the waters of the Colorado River. On account of the immense interests of the government in irrigation works, it was deemed right of an intervenor, and the Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department will take part in the arguments.

To the array of counsel here represented only the two States and the government, but also the numerous irrigation companies of Colorado, the court has suggested the desirability of deferring the hearings until the bench is filled, and December 17 being the earliest date upon which it is safe to count upon action by the Senate, the court to-day, when the case is called, will probably fix that date for argument.

## SUPREME COURT CONVENES

## Opens October Term and Makes Casualty Call on President.

With only eight members on the bench, owing to the resignation of Justice Brown last spring, the Supreme Court of the United States at noon yesterday opened its October term. The meeting was brief and formal, the court adjourning only a few minutes after 12 o'clock, in order to pay its respects to the President, according to custom. In carriages, the Chief Justice, Melville W. Fuller, and his seven associates, were driven to the White House, where they were received by the President with due solemnity. After a few minutes of conversation they returned to their chambers at the Capitol.

The real business of the court will not begin until to-day. The first case to go on for hearing, and which will consume several days, will be that of the State of Kansas vs. Colorado, involving irrigation rights to the Arkansas river.

Previous to adjournment to go to the White House, the court heard motions for the admission of attorneys to practice there. A western attorney attempted to make a motion before the report of Justice had been afforded this opportunity, and Chief Justice Fuller gently reminded the attorney for not according to the Department of precedence.

The attorneys admitted were William A. Gordon, of Washington, D. C.; Bert Foster, of Duluth, Minn.; Chester L. Collins, of Bay City, Mich.; Timothy J. Butler, of Concordia, Kan.; William S. Cook, of San Francisco, Cal.; Charles C. Upham, of Canton, Ohio; C. H. Scott, of Elkins, W. Va.; George Peck Merriek, Chicago; George Cole Otto, of Chicago; C. Edward Thornton, of Chicago; William L. Chitt, of Chicago; Harris T. Williams, of Chicago; W. R. Robertson, of Webb City, Mo.; and George F. Aush, of Seattle, Wash.

## 12,000 SHIPBUILDERS STRIKE.

Long Labor Struggle Is Expected by British Employers.

London, Oct. 8.—Twelve thousand men in the shipbuilding trade are now on strike on the Clyde. Their withdrawal of back money and their strike benefits have made them feel quite opulent, and they spent last week as a holiday.

The men are striking for an advance of wages to the extent of 5 per cent on piece rates and 3 per cent per week on time rates. The employers say that the condition of the trade precludes them from giving any advance. In a recent letter to the Builders' Association the Shipbuilders Association said: "The prospects, which are the determining factor in a wage question, are worse than they have been at any time for many years past."

## Spurned by Wife, He Ends Life.

Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 8.—Returning home after deserting his wife and children ten years ago, George B. Harris pleaded with his wife to take him in. Upon her refusal to have anything to do with him, Harris drew a revolver and fatally shot himself in the abdomen.

## WASHINGTON SOUVENIR TOWN.

No City in the Country Where the Business Is So Extensive.

Probably in no place in the country are there so many establishments devoted solely to the manufacture and sale of souvenirs as in Washington. In some of the far Western cities, and in the larger Eastern cities, this sort of traffic furnishes a large volume of business, and much employment, but Washington stands alone as a place for memento stores by the score, where one can buy all day without duplicating any of the little remembrances of a pleasant trip to the Nation's Capital, to be taken home and treasured as a fair share of profit to the visitor who has not equal in America with whose best wishes, sometimes envy, the traveler makes a pilgrimage to the Capital.

Particularly are the paths from the railroad station beset with pitfalls in the shape of windows that could not be improved upon as models of attractiveness, and the form of advertising has its features peculiar to the souvenir business, for a judicious display of a variety of attractive articles is almost sure to lure the visitor into the store, and once in, it is impossible for him to get away without having first bought presents for almost every one he can remember. The purchases more than likely are in very small amounts, but the aggregate makes a good sale for the shop owner, and the visitor is loaded down with a lot of stuff, most of which is too attractive to be soon lost and which goes to every part of the country as an advertisement of the fact that Washington has no equal in America as an attractive city, from the viewpoint of beauty and cleanliness, aside from the fact that it is the seat of the government.

There can really be no estimate made of the variety of these mementos. They begin with the picture postcards, and the scale is ascendant to the more elaborate and sometimes very artistic portfolios of views and the handwork of the gold and silversmiths.

It's a poor rural community that has not its man or its woman, or both, who have visited Washington and each visit means a fair share of net profit to the memento dealers. Washington gets a class of visitors that differs materially from that of any other city. They are people of the class that stigmatizes New York as "too artificial and Chicago as "too busy" and who make their journey to Washington as a matter of education. Many of them ride the "rubber neck" wagons, but most of those who do only do it to get "the lie of the land" and as a rule they are people who can afford to stay until they have learned enough of the city's ways and attractions to go home better and broader citizens. It is from this class of people that the memento dealers get their customers and usually the purchases are made to provide a memory of something that appeals particularly to the visitor, who will probably put in an unexpressed amount of time and study, after he gets home, on features of the Capital about which the untraveled citizens and many Washingtonians know very little.

## DEATH DEPLETING RANKS.

## Over 40,000 Pensioners Taken from Rolls Last Year.

Death is working havoc in the ranks of the country's pensioners. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, a total of 5,441 names was scratched off the list, and out of this total death was the cause assigned in 4,220 cases. Additions still continue, of course, but death is winning in the contest, for the report of Commissioner of Pensions Vespasian Warner, just made public, shows there was a net decrease of 12,474. That this does not mean a material reduction of the amount of money disbursed, however, is shown in the fact that the annual value of the roll was \$328,277,484. Of the year of 1905, 1906, the value was \$328,277,484. In explanation of this fact Commissioner Warner points out that the ratings of many invalid pensioners are constantly increasing.

## The number of pensioners dropped, and the causes assigned, are as follows:

By death..... 5,441  
By expiration of term..... 1,271  
By legal limitation (minority)..... 1,271  
For other causes..... 1,271

## Total..... 4,441

There now remains four pensioners of the Revolutionary war, a decrease of one. The list includes one widow and four daughters. Last year there were four daughters. Of the year of 1905, 1906, pensioners remain—all widows.

Not the least interesting item in the report is that pertaining to lawyers. As most of the pensioners are legal assistants, through assignment of a portion of their first pension money to their attorneys, the pension department is able to keep close track on the amount paid to lawyers. The books of the department show that out of the \$3,152,000 of first payments, \$175,000 went to attorneys. The total number of recognized attorneys is 25,815, an increase of nearly 800 over 1905. Despite this fact, that has died during the year and 42 were discharged.

Washington is credited with 54,354 pensioners, with a total disbursement, including departmental expenses, of \$3,247,749.87. At the close of the last year, the total was 54,354, with a total disbursement of \$3,247,749.87.

## WOMEN IN PROVERB.

## Cynical and Contemptuous Expressions Concerning the Fair Sex.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.  
The Germans say: "Listen to a woman's first opinion, but not her second." This proverb embodies the world-old theory that a woman's intuition is better than her reason.

The French say: "A wife is a perpetual torment" and "A man of straw is worth a woman of gold." The absurd French cynicism, the French distrust of womanhood, is as well portrayed in those two proverbs as in one of Guy de Maupassant's stories.

The Spanish love their women, but in a high and jesting way. Thus their proverbs make sport of her. For instance: "Women, wind and fortune are changeable." "If you have anything to proclaim in the open market, you need only whisper to a woman." "Be on your guard against a bad woman and never trust a good one." "There is only one bad wife, but every husband thinks he has her."

Bitter and contemptuous is the Italian idea of woman. They say in Italy as they speak desperately on their miserably made government cigars: "He who loses his wife and his brass farthing has only lost the latter."

The Chinese objection to woman is that she talks too much. "A woman's tongue is a sword and never permits it to rest."

The American proverbs are kinder: "Women can keep a secret, but it takes a lot of them to do it" and "Women point to hide their blushes."

## COMPANY IS GENEROUS.

General Electric Voluntarily Reduces Hours Without Cut in Pay.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 8.—A voluntary decrease of the hours of labor of the 9,000 employees of the General Electric Company went into effect this morning, and it includes no cut down in wages. Hereafter the men and women will work only fifty-five hours per week and will enjoy the Saturday half holiday the year round.

The net result of the change of hours is that the employees will labor one hour less per week, and to those on weekly salary no decrease will be paid, while the pieceworkers will also be able to procure the same wages as in the past.

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